BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Bragg.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25.—*To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:* After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines to-day, the enemy carried the left centre about four o'clock, after which the whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder, though the right maintained its ground, repelling every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

From Bragg's Army.

ATLANTA, Nov. 26.—The trains from the front came full of Yankee prisoners.

No wounded have come yet.

The Atlanta Relief Committee have commenced sending supplies and assistance to the front.

The city is full of rumors, but nothing authentic from the army has been received since Gen. Bragg's dispatch of yesterday.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—The object of the visit of the French Steamer in James river is not ascertained. It is generally supposed to have some connection with the removal of the French tobacco stored in this city. Both the Confederate and Lincoln Governments agreed, sometime since, to the removal of this tobacco, but before arrangemens were perfected for its transportation the latter withdrew its assent.

It is reported to-day that the steamer has arrived at City Point. The French Consul, with two or three Confederate officers, proceeded down the river this afternoon to have an interview with the officers of the steamer.

Childress & Jones' tobacco factory, on Main street, was damaged by fire to-day. Loss of material estimated at $70,000.

A portion of the citizen's ambulance corps received orders yesterday to proceed to Marietta, Ga., but the order was countermanded by the Surgeon General, in consequence of a movement by Meade.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives is here.

From Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 26.—A Confederate scouting party, under Lieut. Duncan, engaged the Yankees, cutting off a party of 16 men, at Graffensburg, Culpeper, yesterday, and captured twelve, who have been brough here.

Nearly all the enemy's force have been transferred from Fauquirer to Culpeper.

Firing two hours at lower Ford of Rapidan to-day.

The enemy's cavalry and infantry made a demonstration as if intending to cross. Our artillery opened on them. The enemy reported to have crossed in force at Ely's but have gone back. Some musketry and skirmishing at Morton's Ford. No casualties reported.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—The enemy's fire on Sumter has almost entirely ceased. Only twenty-one shots were fired Wednesday, of which six missed. No casualties are reported.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—The firing to-day was principally mortar shelling between the enemy's batteries and our own. Forts Moultrie, Johnson and Battery Simpkins, on our side were engaged, and a mortar battery with Gregg and Wagner on the part of the enemy. The number of shots fired Wednesday night on Sumter was two hundred and forty-three, of which eighty missed. Very little firing on Sumter to-day. No casualties. No further firing on the city.

A Yankee Vessel Destroyed.

MOBILE, Nov. 26.—New Orleans papers say the Federal transport *Tecumseh*, with cotton, sugar and molasses, was destroyed by fire near Baton Rouge on the 15th inst. The vessel and cargo was valued at $300,000.

All Rumor--No News.

BRISTOL, Nov. 26.—Nothing reliable from Knoxville, though rumors are numerous and conflicting. Weather clear and warm.

Knoxville.

Not a word that is reliable from Knoxville. We rather incline to the opinion, however, that Longstreet has captured the city with Burnside and his force. We hope so.

"THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS POLICY."—Under this head the Richmond *Whig* says:

We are invitnd by a contemporary to point out an instance in which we have spoken favorably of the policy of the Administration. We pray to be excused. We do not know if the Administration have a policy—or what it is. The President has carefully, perhaps wisely, abstained from indicating a policy in his messages to Congress. He has even refrained, except in two or three particulars, from recommending measures for legislation. We are therefore without light. Would our contemporary have us to look to results, as the means of discovering the policy of the Administration? We trow not. What would we see there? Nearly half our territory in the hands of the enemy! Whole States and tiers of States, including the imperial valley of the Mississippi, in the hands of the enemy! Nearly or quite half the men on our muster rolls not in the field! A large portion of those in the field distrustful of, and discontented with, their commander. The Confederate flag eleven times lowered in the face and at the bidding of the enemy! Prisoners of war murdered and maltreated without retaliation! No navy! A currency worth from six to seven cents in the dollar compared with gold! Supplies of provisions for army and people exceedingly precarious! Farmers grumbling, dissatisfied and indisposed to exert themselves for the largest amount of production! Hundreds of thousands of our agricultural laborers escaped to the enemy!—Non-producers alarmed at the prospect of destitution! The poor pinched and stinted by the exorbitance of price! No; the Administration would not have its policy, not otherwise disclosed, inferred and juged from these results! We are therefore in the dark as to what its policy is and has been. If the greater nearness to the throne which our coutempoary enjoys enables it to enlighten us on the point touching which it interrogates us, we will be able to respond with a degree of intelligence at present denied us.

"THE MARKET PRICE."—"I am satisfied with whatever will be the market price," is a common remark, now adays, among producers. This is generally the response to parties who wish to engage, for strictly private consumption, pork, sugar, syrup, corn, &c. The remark is very simple, and to one unacquainted with its literal meaning, appears to be a just and fair proposition. But let us tell you what a great many farmers mean by the "market price." It is this: The necessaries of life will be securely stored away—hidden from the hungry view of man—and to all applications from purchasers, will come the response: "I am sorry I can't accommodate you; but really, I have barely enough to last me, and cannot possibly spare any." In this manner the market is kept bare for a long time, and the people are tempted to give most any price for produce.

At length some hoarder of provisions seeks his hidden treasure, brings a load to town, and ask for it about twelve times its intrinsic value. A suffering citizen, who has an abundance of money becomes the purchaser, and immediately "the market price" is established. The consequence is, the patriotic farmer, who has been withholding his produce for months—"sorely troubled in mind as to what should be the market price," is now disposed to sell and be satisfied. Poor fellow! He makes a great sacrifice; but then such is the established price, and he must submit. So wags this unrighteous world. We have no idea the Yankees will ever get this country, but think it pretty certain the devil has already got his titles perfected. If he has not it has been through his own negligence.—*Family Friend.*

A HORSE ADVERTISEMENT.—A man in Winconsin advertises his horse for sale, and thus discourses:

Thou canst trust thy labor to him because his strength is great.

Thou canst bind him with his band to the furrow; he will harrow the valley after thee.

He will gather thy seed into the barn.

His strength is terrible, in which he rejoiceth.

The glory of his nostrils in his pride; his neck is clothed with thunder.

He paweth the valley and waxeth proud in his speed.

He mocketh at fear; neither turneth he his back from the bobgoblin.

Lo, now, he moveth his tail like a cedar, his sinews are as cables.

His bones are like strong pieces of brass; yea, like bars of iron.

He eateth grass like an ox; i'd he drinketh up a river, and trusteth that he can draw up Jordan in his mouth.

Who can open the door of his face? Yet thou canst approach him with a bridle. His teeth are terrible round about.

I will not conceal his parts, nor his power, nor his comely proportions.

"He is gentle and he's kind,
And his tail sticks out behind."

And I want to sell him for something I can pay my debts with.

General Ransom with a force, the strength of which it may not be prudent to mention, is on the north side of the Watauga river, in Upper East Tennessee. His cavalry go down towards Knoxville. He is doubtless advised of Longstreet's movements and may have consequently advanced since we heard from him on the 10th instant. He is only ordered to menace the enemy in front while Longstreet advances from below.

The whole army of Burnside (or Foster) may be captured.

The telegraphic column gives the latest news from the front. The rumors of the capture of considerable bodies of Federals which we published yesterday are still further confirmed.

The *Confederacy* of this morning says: Capt. Barnes, of Dibbrell's command, reached here yesterday morning with one hundred and forty prisoners captured in East Tennessee. Some of them were Wolford's men, and among them the Adjutant of the notorious Kentucky renegade.

Last evening one hundred and fifty more Yankees, captured by Longstreet, between Lenoir Station and the Knoxville, reached this place en route for Richmond.

A SHREWD EDITOR.—At a Welsh celebration Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

The speaker said that editors were like other shrewd men, who had to live with their eyes and ears open. He related a story of an editor who started a paper in a new village at the West. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper. He replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough, his next issue contained the promised "smasher," and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum, cutting out news, when in walked a large man, with a club in his hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in.

"No sir," was the reply, "he has stepped out. Take a seat and read the papers; he will return in a minute." Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in. "Yes, sir," was the prompt response, "you will find him seated up stairs, reading a newspaper." The latter, on entering the room, with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, who resisted it with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and pounded each other to their heart's content.

The people of Knoxville, for ten days past, have been suffering all the horrors of famine. The Federal troops have pillaged every house and every town in central East Tennessee.

The losses sustained by the Hon. Langdon C. Haynes are not greater than those visited upon all loyal Tennesseeans. His residence in Knoxville is the headquarters of Gen. Sam D. Carter, an old schoolfellow of the eloquent Senator. His summer abode at Jonesboro has been converted into a hospital. The Yankees have not left him an ear of corn nor a grain of wheat. His barns and stables emptied and burned; his household furniture destroyed, his bed clothing taken away, and there is nothing left to mark the scene of social pleasures for which the country boine of the Tennessee Senator was distinguished, save the bare walls of a beautiful residence converted into a filthy hospital. His neighbors all shared his fate. He lives now at Wytheville, Va.

RUNAWAY—$150 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL GIVE A REWARD OF $150 for the recovery of his negro woman REBECCA, who absconded from his premises on Wednesday morning, November 11th. The said woman is about 22 or 23 years old, very black, large long face, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, inclined to be fleshy, and would weigh 150 or 160 pounds. She has a large scar on her right cheek and another large scar around one of her arms, near the wrist, caused, she said, by a burn. She is an excellent spinner and believed to be a good weaver, and said she was a good field hand. She took several dresses, one a homespun and a dark calico; wore a white fly bonnet and pair of new shoes. She was purchased in Richmond a few months since, and said she was raised in Milton, N. C., where she has a child and other relatives. She is believed to have taken the line of the North Carolina Railroad, and may be loitering in some of the vilages thereon, or made for Raleigh, where she has acquaintances. Any person arresting said woman and confining her so that I can get her shall receive the above reward.

E. B. DRAKE,
Nov 20-eodtf Statesville, N. C.

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE SEVERAL valuable work and brood Mares, and a pair of No. 1 Mules. Among them is a very fine blooded Mare that has an excellent Morgan Colt, which will be sold with the Mare. Apply to H. L. OWEN,
Nov 20-4t Hillsboro, N. C.
Standard copy four times and send bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLE, 15 MILES SOUTH OF RALeigh, on the Atkins road, on the night of the 24th inst., my light yellow horse, with his tail swabed off even with the end of the bone; also has a white face and some of his feet white, but not recollected how many. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me or any information so that I get him. EMALINE UTLEY,
Nov 26-3t* Wife of a Soldier in the Army.

WISH TO RENT.

A SMALL FARM WITH A COMFORTABLE HOUSE and enough land for four or five hands. Apply at
Nov 26-eodtf THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to
T. J. HOLT,
Nov 26-eodtf Raleigh, N. C.

OAK CITY HOUSE,

OPEN FOR THE SEASON. BAR AND TABLE supplied as usual.

FRESH OYSTERS

Received daily. Nov 23-1w

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

LIBERAL PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR LAND Warrants or Scrip for either services in the war of 1812, the Mexican, Florida or Texas wars, if immediate application be made to J. H. KIRKHAM,
Nov 23-3t Raleigh, N. C.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of asssorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.

Nov 21-1m J. H. KIRKHAM.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each.

STOLEN BOND.

STOLEN FROM ME AT PETERSBURG, VA., A North Carolina Coupon Bond, new issue, for $500, No. 95. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Bond, as I shall apply for a duplicate.

P. HENNEBERRY,
Nov 21-10t* Windsor, N. C.
Petersburg Express copy 10 times and send bill to Smyth & Co.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 20-8t President.
Sentinel, Dispatch and Examiner, Richmond; Journal, Wilmington; Bulletin, Charlotte, and State Journal, Raleigh, copy eight times each and send bills to Kemp P. Battle, Raleigh.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf.

KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST ARrived and newly imported. Also a large supply of the fine numbers of Cotton Yarn, as high as No. 20.
Nov 13-10t

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

SUPERIOR BLACK INK.

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. No better Ink can be made. The bottles are a convenient size for Inkstands. Price per gross $40.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Nov 23-1w Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF N. C.
Nov 24-3t* W. H. JONES.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, at 11 o'clock, in front of my store, 63 BALES PRIME COTTON, in Columbus, Georgia. It is the best Middling Cotton, and has been well housed from the day it was gathered.

ALSO,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Bertie county, N. C., containing 800 acres. The character of the land is too well known to need comment. The tract has two comfortable Dwellings on it, and abounds in valuable timber. It is two miles from the county seat, and possesses the best advantages for shipping. The Lightwood on a part of it is exceedingly valuable. About 300 acres only are cleared. It produces cotton finely, as well as all other crops usual in that section. The right and title undisputable. JAMES M. TOWLES,
Raleigh, Nov. 25-5t Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES!!

ON SATURDAY NEXT, IN FRONT OF OUR SALES Room, commencing at 11 o'clock, we will sell 1 excellent Farm Horse, 1 Sharpe's Rifle, 1 piece extra fine all wool White Flannel, a lot of Toilet Soap, &c. Many other articles will be added.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26 2t* Auctioneers.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 3D DAY OF DECEMBER next, we will sell, for R. B. Seawell, Executor, &c., three State Coupon Bonds, issue of 1857. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., in front of our Sales Room.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26-4t* Auctioneers.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, PRIvately, in the town of Hillsboro, a first class Building Lot, containing two acres, conveniently situated half way between the depot and court-house.

I will also sell a good riding and buggy Horse, if early application is made

I also wish to rent or buy a good Piano. Refugees having a good instrument which they wish taken care of, have here a rare chance: as I am a practical tuner and can of course keep it in best order. Apply early.

HENRI BASELER.
Nov 25-6t* Hillsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, ROSES AND DAHLIAS, for sale by

THOMAS CARTER,
Nov 25-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM IN WAKE COUNTY, twelve miles north of Raleigh and four miles from Forestville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I will sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 15th December, 1863, my crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Hay, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Peas, forty or fifty large, fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, thirty head of Sheep, Horses, Mules, fine blooded Milch Cows, one fine Durham Bull Calf, eighteen months old; Farming Utensils, consisting of Wagons, Dump Carts, Ox Carts, Ploughs, etc.: Household and Kitchen Furniture, one good Piano, one Singer's Sewing Machine, Beds, etc.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold five or six likely young Negroes.

Also, about twenty-five gallons of good Apple Brandy. Terms, six months credit, or cash if preferred.

Nov 24-td H. C. LIGON.
Standard copy twice and send bill to State Journal.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls. Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;
The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.

THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND five acres, two miles from Manson Depot, in Warren, county, N. C. There is some Log Cabins, Barns, Fruit Trees, &c., on the premises. Terms cash.

R. D. PASCHALL,
Nov 20-1w Manson Post Office, N. C.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.

Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

NOTICE--MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication. E. F. WATSON.
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editors of the Progress. July 22-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertising [illegible] WITH SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$3 50
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	6 00
Three days	2 50	Three weeks	8 50
Four days	3 00	One month	10 00
Five days	3 50	Two months	16 00

Fifty words or eight lines of less constitute a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, notifications and notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R U Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst. Adjt. General.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncom Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Wm Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of the Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my fine Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. G. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH,
Nov 18-now6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 9, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of North Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED,

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Bragg Defeated.

As we expected, Bragg's army has been defeated. We say defeated, because Gen. Bragg tells us himself that "the whole left centre gave way in considerable disorder, and that "I am withdrawing to this point," (Chickamauga.) There has been a desperate struggle, the enemy has obtained possession of Lookout mountain, and our army have fallen back. We are defeated but not routed; driven back but not demoralized. The enemy advanced upon Bragg with overwhelming force and he gave them the very best fight he could, falling back in order and saving his army. Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we predicted such a result. But let us not censure General Bragg, or the brave men under him, for they have done all they could, and have done well. Let no despondency on account of this slight reverse throw a damper on our cause. We must fight on. Until our persecutors will let us go, or our own rulers can induce them to treat with us on the subject of peace, we have nothing left but *resistance*.

Bragg no doubt has been worsted, but he is not routed. Let those who really desire the independence of the Confederacy, shoulder their muskets and march to his assistance, and not make themselves obnoxious by criticising his generalship. Instead of lamenting the past let us try to improve the future. We must put men in the field or accept such peace as our enemies will give us.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—The result of the recent election for members of Congress is still in doubt in some of the districts, but we believe the following gentlemen have been elected:

First district, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, re-elected; Second district, R. R. Bridgers; Third district, Dr. J. T. Leach; Fourth district, Lieut. Fuller; Fifth district, Capt. Jo. Turner; Sixth district, Hon. John A. Gilmer; Seventh district, S. H. Christian; Eighth district, Hon. Wm. L. Lander, re-elected; Ninth district, Hon. B. S. Gaither, re-elected; Tenth district, G. W. Logan. Only four of the old delegation re-elected, viz: Smith, Bridgers, Lander and Gaither.

We take the above from the *Spirit of the Age*, a very good and strictly neutral paper as far as politics is concerned, published at Raleigh. This account gives six districts to the true men.

The neutrality of the *Progress* is all a sham. Its editor belongs to Holden.—*Pet. Register.*

Your "very good and strictly neutral paper" misled you and caused you to set down Lander as elected in the 8th, when Ramsay was really elected by *two hundred and fifty-nine votes*. In saying that we belong to Holden, "or any other man," you assert an infamous falsehood, that was known to be such when penned.—Politically Mr. Holden is able to take care of himself, and will do so, we suppose. He is highly esteemed by the masses here for his high moral worth and many social virtues, and we are proud to claim him as our personal friend. As to his patriotism we would as soon trust him as any man in the Confederacy. We own our own establishment and never have been a pensioner on rich or other relatives. The opinion of the *Register* as to the reliability of the *Progress* is a matter of no consequence to us. We are satisfied with the circulation, influence and prospects of the *Progress*, and of the estimation in which the public hold it, and we hope never to be reduced to the necessity of accepting a donation fund for the purpose of moving it to new quarters.

From Newbern.

We learn from a source that we consider reliable, that Butler has been to Newbern and returned to Fortress Monroe. He was there two or three days the first of the past week, was feted, serenaded, &c. We learn from a gentleman right up from the lines that the "Beast" has shut down upon all returning to Newbern by our people. He says that they shall not return even though they take the oath. These are pretty hard papers on those outsiders who are so anxious to get back, but we see no help for it. We suppose they must grin and bear it. We suppose the best way to get back to Newbern is to organize a force and whip Butler out. Who'll volunteer?

The Assembly.

Beyond the introduction of resolutions but little was done in either House on yesterday, both branches adjourning at an early hour. The committees are being organized and the regular business of the Session will commence in a day or two. For the present there is no business of importance before the body.

UNPLEASANT RUMORS.—We learn from a gentleman up from Goldsboro yesterday, that a rumor prevailed there that a portion, probably one half, of Capt. White's company, Col. Whitford's battalion, had been taken by the enemy. We trust that the rumor may prove to be false.

We believe all the hotels and boarding houses of the city have gone up to nine and ten dollars a day. This with *chain-lightning* at one dollar and a half a drink will compel our friends of the Assembly to raise their own wages or go home. One or the other, for they cannot stay here at three dollars per diem, which sum really will not more than pay their washing bills.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE, THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason. Journal read.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—FIRST READING.

Mr. Pitchford—A resolution providing for the printing of fifty additional copies of the Treasurer's Report.

Mr. Warren—A bill to amend Chap. 107 Revised Code, (Provides for the punishment of negroes for manslaughter by whipping, &c.) Referred.

On motion of Mr. Pitchford, the rules were suspended and the resolution in regard to printing the Treasurer's report passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House with nominations of persons for Justices of the peace for different counties of the State asking the concurrence of the Senate in their appointment. Agreed to, and several other names added by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the communication from the Legislature of Virginia on the currency, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr Cobb, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back the resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue duplicates of certain coupon bonds, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Lyle introduced a resolution empowering the Agent of the State for the sale of Cherokee Lands to sell vacant lands in the counties of Macon, Jackson, Cherokee and Clay. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.

On motion of Mr. McKay, so much of the Governor's message as relates to provisions for the relief of wives and families of soldiers, was referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the bill heretofore introduced for that purpose.

Mr. Burgin, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the resolution in favor of J. W. Hinson, Sheriff of Duplin county, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Avera introduced a series of resolutions, asserting the right of the people to meet and consult for the good of the country—denouncing mob violence and military aggression upon the freedom of the press; pledging the State to a firm maintenance of the decisions of its legal tribunals and applauding Gov. Vance for his manly defence of the State Judiciary. They further compliment the army for its gallantry and heroism, and urge a faithful discharge of duty in vigorously prosecuting the war for national independence. They further declare that formal negotiations for peace on the basis of separation from the United States should be instituted by the treaty-making power, and urge our Representatives in Congress to exert themselves to bring about such negotiations. They further recommend proposals from the Confederate authorities to the Federal Congress looking to the holding of a Peace Convention for the adjustment of difficulties, whose action shall be subject to the ratification of the people.

Mr. Avera moved that these resolutions be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Waddell expressed his regret at hearing such a paper read in the House—hoped the resolutions would not be entertained for a moment, and moved their iddefinite postponement.

Mr. Allison was not prepared to vote either for these resolutions or for their indefinite postponement. They required deliberation. He therefore moved that they lie on the table.

Mr. Allison withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Grissom, who suggested a reference of the resolutions to a select committee. He said he was not prepared to vote for or against them. Some of them no one could object to. Others were of doubtful propriery. They involved the most vital interests of the people and the integrity of the State. He again urged a reference to a select committee.

Mr. Avera was willing that they should be referred but was desirous that they should be printed.

Mr. Allison renewed his motion to lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Headen introduced a resolution concerning requisitions for slaves to work on fortifications, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

ENDORSING PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The Georgia Senate has adopted the following resolutions and sent them to the Lower House:

WHEREAS, his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his unselfish patriotism and untiring devotion to the interest of the whole country in the trying period of our country's history, is entitled to the gratitude of the people and the commendation of every enlightened patriot, therefore, be it—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in Genceal Assembly met, That the State of Georgia, fully appreciating the onerous trials and arduous duties devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, and his self-denying sacrifices, tenders to him the assurances of unabated confidence and an unalterable determination to sustain him in his efforts to conquer an honorable peace and maintain the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to His Excellency, the President, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, it will be seen, follows Gov. Brown favoring the repeal of all laws allowing substitutes. In his Message to the Legislature, which convened on Monday last, Gov. Bonham says:

The permission of substitution is suited to a war in which a small proportion of the arms-bearing population is required for the field,—not to a war which may sooner or later require every man, without reference to age, to shoulder his musket; and especially is it unsuited to a conscription system which purports to take all able-bodied men between given ages. You have wisely declared those having substitutes in Confederate service still liable to State service. The time, I suggest, has arrived when all laws, whether State or Confederate, allowing substitution, should be repealed. They operate in favor of a class, than whom none have a deeper interest in the success of the cause.

AVERILL'S RETREAT.—Averill, in his retreat from the Droop Mountain fight, says the Rockingham *Register*, passed through Franklin, Pendleton county, just west of Harrisonburg. There were between 2,000 and 3,000 of them, including about 700 infantry and three pieces of artillery, with which they had been reinforced in Crab Bottom. Their retreat was very hurried. They captured one of Gen. Imboden's courier guards at Franklin. It is said they had a great many wounded in their wagons and ambulances. We had 25 men, under Capt. Boggs, following them and dogging their retiring footsteps to within fifteen miles of Petersburg. From the way the retiring Yankees traveled, they must have imagined Imboden's whole force was after them.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

BATTLE FIELD, GAINS' MILLS, Va.,
Nov. 23d, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Standing on this field once gory with human blood, but now white with human bones, I can hardly realize that nearly 18 months ago I passed the firery ordeal, amid the roar of musketry, the thunder of artillery, *"the crash of resounding arms,"* on this very spot now so quiet and still, hushed in dreamy repose.

When I left you a few days ago in your *sanctum*, I did not know that I would be so fortunate as to visit these fields, consecrated to liberty and Southern Independence, before I returned to the city of Oaks; but here I am, have been wandering for hours through woods and fields with a single companion visiting the resting places of friends who fell in this fierce battle, which raged with unwontoned fury between two as grand armies as were ever marshalled on hostile plains. This is the ground chosen by the young Napoleon on which to conquer and subdue the rebels—never was mortal man more sadly disappointed!—Cold Harbor, or Gains' Mills, as it is often called, took its place among the great events in history June 27th, 1862. It is difficult for any one during the excitement of battle to form a correct conception of the positions of the opposing forces. How interesting is it now to calmy survey the field and examine the hotly contested places, the storm having passed over. How different the scene which now presents itself! The inhabitants are quietly following their peaceful avocations, from which they had fled in terror during those bloody days. There are thousands of Yankees still here it is true, but they are disarmed of all terror to women and children. The people have become accustomed to them in their present harmless condition. Heaps of skulls and bones are bleaching on every slope and valley. Not even a burial has been given them, but dogs and hungry vultures have torn their flesh and left their bones to enrich the soil which had been promised them as a reward for coming to destroy their brethren of the South. I saw children playing over the fields, where you could scarcely walk without treading upon human skulls. Grave yards and ghosts of other days have lost their terrors to this generation.

The farmers are compelled to sow their grain and cultivate the soil amid the bones of our enemies so widely scattered over this country. Who could blame them? If they are so far deluded as to come from their comfortable homes in the North to invade and destroy those who never did them harm, and should be slain upon our fields, who could censure the owners of the soil for planting their accustomed crops even if it be over their dead carcases? Thousands have met their deserved end, and thousands more are hastening to a similar fate on Dixie's soil! How foolish to make such a show. So much pomp and bombast over the single field of Gettysburg, the slain of one battle, and yet show no respect to those who lie in hecatombs around the Confederate Capitol. Why is not Edward Everett celebrating in oratory their glorious dead around Richmond? Why not have a *National Necropolis* on the Peninsula, and Lincoln, Seward, Chase, *et id omne genus*, down there making speeches? Surely the swamps of the Chickahominy are as deserving, if hard fighting, ditching and dying are entitled to a place in memory.

But I am digressing.

The marks and scares of these fields are fast growing over. The dead timber in the woods still show, however, the dreadful shock of battle, the storm of lead and iron.

I am pleased to see that our own dead are uninterrupted and that their graves generally are marked with a board, a pile of poles, or something by which they can be recognized. Many empty graves inform us that kind friends had borne away the precious dust to give it a burial at home. But these marks are fast growing dim and will soon be obliterated unless attended to.

I visited to-day the grave of that brave man, Lieut. Marcellus Thompson, of Wake county, who is buried on the spot where he fell while urging his company forward in a charge upon the enemy's battery. A braver man never fought. And here the invincible Campbell fell bearing the flag of his noble regiment, the 7th N. C., on to victory. The gallant Wheat here drove back the enemy in an impetuous charge, but lost his life, whose dying words were, "Bury me boys, on the spot where I fell!" The tracks of Branch's veteran brigade is still to be seen, where, in a furious charge, it mowed down the enemy as grass. There is the eminence where McClellan concentrated his 7 regiments of U. S. regulars, but were nearly annihilated.

I visited to-day several dwellings whose inmates were hiding in the cellars, whilst the storm of battle was raging around them, and tearing their houses to pieces. They describe it as a most heart-rending scene. A lady informed us that her husband was so frightened that he left her and the children in the cellar, and going to the woods to find a more secure position fell a victim to the storm. This house was literally riddled with balls, being between the opposing forces. The widow and children still live in the house and have a small crop, as most of the people have, though without fencing—their stock generally was slain in battle. The people seem cheerful and hopeful, from their long respite from Yankee cruelty, and so far as we could see did not appear to suffer for want of provisions. We spent last night at Cold Harbor, an old tavern at the fork of the road kept by a Mr. Burnett, and were hospitably entertained. He has a large family of children who witnessed the fight from the cellar. This is the place where Gen. Jackson fell upon the enemy, causing his utter demoralization and flight, being on his flank and rear. It was near this place I first saw this great hero of modern times, the day after battle, lying on the ground under the shade of a tree, while we were repairing the bridge to cross the Chickahominy. And surely he needed rest after his forced march of several days and nights to participate in the grandest event of this war, and which stamped him a great General.

I have no doubt the Confederacy, in her days of sunshine, will pay due attention to these fields made glorious in the struggle for Southern Independence.

But, Mr. Editor, there is another interesting field which I had the melancholy pleasure of visiting today. I would not pass by—it is the battle field of Seven Pines, ever memorable, especially to North Carolina. Gen. D. H. Hill, then Brigadier, here led in that impetuous charge which cost him one-half the lives of as gallant men as ever lived. In addressing his brigade he said: "Soldiers, you are going to take the place of a brigade that gave way and run. Come on, my brave North Carolinians! I know in whom to trust; *you'll* never run! no, never, never!" To which he was answered by a brace of yells which put his mind at ease on that score. The friends of the 4th North Carolina regiment will never forget the immortal deeds won on this bloody field. Scores of that regiment, with others, now lie in common graves, with scarcely anything to mark the spot. This burying ground covers a spot something like one-half an acre, and might be enclosed and beautifully improved. Ought not our State authorities to do something in the way of preserving this sacred spot? It is only about 7 miles from Richmond, and in a beautiful field for improvement. I noticed that the owner of the land, whose dwelling is but a few hundred yards distant from the burying ground, has plowed around and kindly avoided trespassing upon these sleeping warriors. The field around is gown now in wheat which looks beautiful and green in contrast with the bones of our enemies that lie scattered over it. How much I was reminded of Southey's Poem, on the Battle of Blenheim. Pardon me for quoting it here:

It was on a summer evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done,
And he, before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the green,
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
Which he beside the rivulet,
In playing there, had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"'T is some poor fellow's skull," said he;
"Who fell in the great victory.

"I find them in the garden,
For there's many here about;
And often when I go to plow,
The plowshare turns them out!
For many thousand men," said he,
"Were slain in that great victory."

"Now tell us what 't was all about,"
Young Peterkin, he cries;
While little Wilhelmine looks up,
With wonder-waiting eyes;
"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for."

"It was the English," Kaspar cried,
"Who put the French to rout,
But what they killed each other for,
I could not well make out.
But every body said," quoth he,
"That 't was a famous victory.

"My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream, hard by;
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So, with his wife and child, he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.

"With fire and sword, the country round
Was wasted, far and wide;
And many a nursing mother then,
And new-born baby died;
But things like that, you know, must be
At every famous victory.

"They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won;
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our young prince, Eugene."
"Why, 't was a very wicked thing!"
Said little Wilhelmine.
"Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he,
"It was a famous victory.

"And everybody praised the Duke
Who this great fight did win."
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 't was a glorious victory."

I hope you will excuse this hastily written letter, for I feel like I am but dreaming on these glorious fields which should be dear to every Southern heart.

HENRY.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Mondy says:

The military operations on both sides continue to increase in interest and importance. At our last accounts the enemy was engaged in a vigorous shelling of Fort Sumter, which has since been kept up with but little intermission.

During Friday night one hundred and twenty-four rifled shots were fired by Gregg, of which forty-one passed over without exploding. Private Thomas Hornbuckle, Company C, 23d Georgia, was killed Friday by the explosion of a shell. The other casualties were as follows: Private C. Banks, Company K, 17th S. C., wounded slightly in the spine; Private W. P. Brown, Mathews, Artillery, wounded in the shoulder, severely; Private A. Stewart, Company B, 6th Georgia, wounded in the scalp, slight.

About five o'clock Saturday morning a broken arch of the gorge wall was struck by a Parrott shell, and fell in, killing two negroes and wounding six; also wounding Private C. Etheridge, Company K, 6th Georgia, fractured; Private James and Cotte Thayer, Campany H, 6th Georgia, in spine, slight.

The number of rifled shots fired at Sumter Saturday from Gregg was twenty-three, of which seven missed; and the number of shells from the mortar battery two hundred and thirty-eight, of which ninety-nine missed. Saturday night 194 rifled shots were fired, forty-five of which exploded after passing the fort.

During Saturday the enemy again opened on the city, and threw about twelve shells. Between twelve and two o'clock Saturday the firing on the city was renewed, and eighteen shells thrown, doing comparative little injury. The first and only victim of the Yankee bombardment, thus far, was an old negro woman belonging to a Mr. Lindsay. She was killed Saturday forenoon.

Battery Simkins Saturday night opened on the gun bearing on the city, and it is reported succeeded in silencing it. The shelling of the city was not renewed Sunday, nor up to the hour of closing our report.

There were no casualties in Fort Sumter Saturday, nor any serious damage to the work.

A spirited fight took place Sunday afternoon between Gregg and Wagner, on the enemy's side, and Forts Moultrie and Johnson, with Battaries Bee and Simkins, on ours. Gregg opened heavily on Moultrie, and Wagner on Johnson and Simkins. Our batteries did some remarkably accurate shooting, frequently compelling the enemy to retreat under cover. The engagement lasted several hours and ceased at dark. During the fight the bombardment of Sumter was discontinued.

There have been no further indications of an assault on the part of the enemy.

Of the situation the same paper of the next day says:

We have no material change to notice in the position of affairs, except that the enemy, on Monday morning, opened a heavy fire, dividing his attention between Sumter, Sullivan's and James Island. Monday afternoon a rapid fire of two and three hundred pounder Parrotts was directed at Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, and a number of the shells were thrown into the camps on James Island, doing no damage. A vigorous fire was kept up by Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins throughout the day.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

The number of rifled shots fired at Fort Sumter Sunday was four, all of which struck; the number of mortar shells one hundred and forty-three, of which sixty-three missed.

Sunday night ninety-four rifled shots were fired, of which twenty-four missed.

On Monday seven rifled shots were fired, and one hundred and ninety-two mortar shells, of which eighty-one missed. The report from Sumter says no casualties have occurred, and no damage done to the work. The bomb-proof was whitewashed yesterday.

No report of casualties has been received from James or Sullivan's Islands.

Heavy firing was still going on at the closing of our report.

SHELLING THE CITY.

The Charlestonians are highly amused by the attempt to shell them out. The *Mercury* says:

It is curious, as well as gratifying to see how coolly our citizens take the Yankee shelling of the city. The people go to and fro in the streets very much as usual. The ladies do not forego their usual promenades; and when a shell falls, the crowds gather about the sullen monster, or watch its fragments, with a curiosity which is not in any whit lessened by their sense of danger. The young girls and boys, as they hear the whizzing, look up and cry, "There it goes!" or "Here it comes!" with a superb feeling of confidence in Fate, if not with an absolute touch of superiority and contempt. When a house is struck, which is rather a rare thing, they examine the hole, and measure its dimensions, and even calculate the rate of progress which the enemy will make in shelling down our ancient city. They say, "At this rate it will require thirty guns, constantly in play, for three years, to batter us into a cocked hat!" and with this arithmetical philosophy they resume their shinny sticks, and go on with their game of golph or marbles in spite of Gillmore and his guns. But sometimes they carry on a profitable speculation amidst the uproar of a bursting shell or stricken dwelling. "It's an ill wind," quoth the urchin, "that blows no boy-body good." Thus, a day or two ago, a shell bursting into a storehouse in the lower part of the city, the boys rushed in, and one of them, emerging with exultation from it, held up to us a bank note, crying out, "I've made ten dollars out of that shell!" "How so?" said we. "Look at that," quoth he, holding up the note. "Why, you've made more," said we—"That bill is worth $25." "Much you know about it!" was the ready answer. "The bill is worth $35, if its worth a copper! But there is another shell. I must go and see after my rights!" That little scamp will make his way in the world, provided no malignant shell shatters his cranium. And so everywhere. In one or two small precincts are *tabooed*, the streets are elsewhere, crowded with people. The ear is getting hourly more and more obtuse. Oysters, in the shell, produce a more lively sensation than shells of Greek fire; and forced meat-balls awaken more earnest moods than balls that only seek to force *our* meat out of its proper shape and proportions. The ladies sit in their piazza and watch the shells as they drop into neighboring yards. The burnt district receives and quietly harbors, one-half of the missiles that fall among us; and, except in the business portions of the city, where the buildings are more dense, the danger is held to be mostly nominal. Our city is so largely suburban in its residences, each dwelling having its own spacious lot or garden, that the chances are four to one in favor of the escape of the *house*, in whose precincts the shell may fall. Such is the present state of things. Of course we do not expect it always to remain so. As the enemy shall, day by day, get new mortars or guns into position, the work will become hotter, but we doubt if that will make us cooler, or cool the courage which now cries out—

"Lay on, Macduff,
And d—d be he who first cries 'Hold! Enough!'"

DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES COMMERCE BY THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—We call attention to the following extracts from the New York *Herald*, showing the lamentable condition of the commerce of the United States. It is a frank admission of the prowress and enterprise of our gallant little Navy, and an acknowledgement of the ruin which has befallen the carrying trade of the United States. Our naval authorities have not received the credit due to the able manner in which this branch of the public defence has been managed; and that, too, under disadvantages which it was thought could not be overcome. They have forced from the enemy admission that our small Navy has been managed with more ability than some of our own people are willing to concede:

It is indeed most galling to the national pride that four or five fleet Anglo-rebel cruisers should be allowed to drive our commerce from the seas and defy our navy of five or six hundred vessels of war. Practically we have now no American commerce. Neutral ships do all our carrying trade and the majority of these neutral ships are owned by Englishmen, who thus reap the only profits of the Anglo-rebel depredations upon our merchants. Trading vessels are advertised in our columns to sail on such and such days "under neutral flags," as if the flag of the Union, whose shelter commerce once eagerly sought, were now to be avoided like a pestilence. Three years ago twice as many American than European vessels cleared from New York. Now the proportion is reversed. The number of foreign vessels cleared from this seaport is double the number of American vessels, and, of course, the number of arrivals is divided in the same ratio. No American can consider these facts with complacency or indifference. The sentiments which they arouse are of a decidedly different sort. We have been grumbling about them quite long enough. The time has now arrived for prompt and decisive action.

If we were at war with some great naval Power we might look upon this destruction of our commerce as some of the necessary evils of war, and might console ourselves with the reflection that we had at least the chance of retaliation. But the rebel Confederacy is not a naval Power. The four or five ships with which England has supplied Jeff. Davis cannot be said to compose a navy. * * Six hundred vessels against five—this is the comparative strength of the Union and rebel navies. But if any one were to base an estimate of their comparative strength upon the records of the work which each has done at sea, he would be compelled to state that the rebels had six hundred men-of-war, and we five slow and leaky tubs. This disgraceful discrepancy must be laid to the account of Secretary Welles.

Official Vote of the 1st District.

We are indebted to the courtesy of W. A. Duke, Esq., member of the House of Commons from Camden county, for the following official vote of the 1st district. The vote was compared at Windsor on the 24th instant:

	Smith.	Warren.	Starke.	Henry
Bertie,	135	133	17	146
Northampton,	309	176	14	3
Hertford,	279	46	16	9
Martin,	167	88	361	
Chowan,	48	82	21	
Perquimans,	49	130		
Camden,	23	1		
Pasquotank,	45	42	8	1
Washington,	7	1		
Tyrrel,	28	5	4	
Gates,	17	1		
	1107	606	483	164

Gates county vote (civil and one company of the 8th regiment,) not counted above, was as follows: Smith 84; Warren 9.

	Smith.	Warren.	Starke.	Henry
Correct vote,	1191	615	483	164
	615			
Smith's maj.	576			

There have been votes given by companies *which are* not counted in above, not having been returned to the Sheriff.

"OFFICIAL" CORRESPONDENCE.—*The New York Mercury* gives the following as a copy of an "official" correspondence which is said to have passed between the respective commanders at Charleston:

JAMES ISLAND, August 23, 1863.—*To Gen. Beauregard*—Dear Sir:—I respectfully ask you to allow the United States forces under my command to occupy Charleston.

GENERAL GILMORE.

CHARLESTON, August 23, 1863.—*To General Gilmore*—Dear Sir:—You shan't.

C. T. BEAUREGARD.

JAMES ISLAND, August 23, 1863.—*To Gen. G. T. Beauregard*—Dear Sir:—I *shell*.

GENERAL GILMORE.

The Petersburg *Express* says a gentleman writing us on business from Greenville county, Va., asks: "Why do not your authorities in the city send to this county and get supplies? We have a plenty of the necessaries of life and to spare—corn, wheat, mutton, and potatoes of both kinds. The extortioners are going all over the county, pretending to purchase for their own use. Of me, they shall have nothing at *any price*—not even at the extravagant prices all things are now selling for."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLE-BODIED MAN, OVER FORTY-FIVE years of age, an American by birth, is willing to serve as Substitute, if a fair price is paid. Address "SUBSTITUTE" at this office.

Nov. 27-2t*

BLOCKADE DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, this evening, a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Poplins, Worsteds, Mousline de Laines, Cambricks and Calicoes, Black Broad Cloth, Bed Ticking, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hose, &c. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock, Friday, 27th.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

Nov 27-1t*